Mediation between Japan and the United States.

THE FRENCH IN CALIFORNIA. AMERICAN SPEAMERS WANTED IN THE INDIAN OCEAN, &c., &c., &c.

The following is the announcement of the defeat of the yacht America:-

DEFEAT OF THE YACHT AMERICA.—COWES, THURSDAY BROWT.—The match for the Queen's Cup; course, round the Isle of Wight. The Arrow won beating the Mosquito by I min., and the America by 2 min. 3 sees.

The Mediterranco, of Genoa, of the 17th ult. states, from Milan, that the numerous political arrests lately made are owing to the discovery of an extensive conspiracy, all the members of which have been imprisoned. The letter adds that Marshal Radetsky intended to have them all shot, but that positive orders have been received from Vienna not to proceed to such extremities.

The Bombay Telegraph, of June 5, says: "We regret to learn from a northwest cotemporary, that Captain James of the Kolah contingency, is so se stously ill that his life is despaired of. This gentleman is we believe, the husband of the celebrated Lola Montez, from whom he has never been divorced.

In Forfarshire, the traditionary seat at least of the Orst Lord Glamis-Macheth. The Isabel, screw steamer, Captain Inglefield, R.

Lord Strathmore is rehabilitating Glamis Castle,

N., having arrived at Peterhead on the afternoon of the 9th ult., filled up her crew immediately, and sailed for the Arctic Sess on the 10th. Advices from Naples announce the arrival there of

an American squadron, composed of two frigates and two war steamers, on its way to the Pyrous, for the purpose of demanding the liberation of the American missionary who has been detained for several menths, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the United States Consul.

We take the following from the Paris journal, La Presse :-

La Presse:—
It is known that in consequence of the illegal seizure, of some French merchant vessels in California, in 1849, the French government had undertaken, in concert with that of the United States, to cause indemnities to be paid to the sufferers. The first affair settled was that of the Edward. That of the Abelle, of Havre, has also just been terminated. The indemnity granted by the American government has been paid to the French ministry, and as been deposited at the Caisses des Dépôts et Consignations, where it can be claimed by the persons for whose benefit it has been assigned

American Steamers in the Indian Seas. MADRAS, June 10, 1852. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

As a resident in the Madras Presidency for many years, let me propose your recommending the formation of an American company for a set of coasting steamers for the Indian seas. A few of your fast small steamers would pay exceedingly well The apathy and slowness of everybody and every-thing in India, cannot be conceived by an American. The company would doubtless be able to get the coast post contract. In haste, yours, &c, &c.

The Result of the Elections in Great Britals [From the Liverpool Journal, July 24]
The London Times' summary gives the following Pesults:— Liberals....

The Globe makes the following estimate:-Free traders and liberals. 303
Ministerialists. 268
Doubtful The following additional returns were received by

Galway County 2 Longford County 2 Longford County 2 Down County 2 Clare County 2 Clare County 2 Kilkenny County 2 Kilkenny County 2 Clare County 2 Clare County 2 Clare County 2 Clare County Clare County County 2 Clare County County County 2 Clare County County 2 Clare County County County 2 Clare County County

has been thrown out in Down, and Ellis and Batler in Kilkenny, the Hon. Mr. Butler only polling 441, against Sergeant Shee's 2,152. In Meath we regret to find that Grattan polled only 419, against Lucze'

Il, 498; Hugh, 491. Bruen and Bunbury

Derbyites.

The following is by electric telegraph:

Mathieson elected. Ross, (Cromarty.)—Mathieson elected. NORTHUMBERLAND, (N.)—Close of the poll.

Grey FILTERINE —Gross poll, second day: Mostyn, 675. Peel 503 1,075; Peel, 503.
IELE OF WIGHT.—Harcourt elected; Dawes re-

wigned.
Without reference to yesterday's returns, there Without reference to yesterday's returns, the will be in the new Parliament.

Members not in the last Parliament, but many of whom had been in the preceding Parliament.

Members who sat in the last Parliament, but who have retired or been rejected.

Members who have been returned for places different to what they represented in the last Parliament.

The following places have still to make returns:
Antrim (county).

Orkney and Shetland.

Orkney and Shetland, Sligo (county), Tipperary (county), Tyrone (county), Waterford (county), Wexford (county), Wick (district). Antrim (county). Caithnessbire, Donegal (county), Kildare (county),

King's county. Leitrim (county),

History of the Week in Europe—The English Elections.

[From the Liverpool Journal, July 24]

By four o'clock, this evening, the election returns, with two exceptions, in Ireland, will have been completed; and the result is sufficiently intelligible, notwithstanding the few doubtful representatives who have to answer to the interrogative, "Under which King!" There are several contested counties in Ireland, from which the final state of the poll has not yet been received, and two counties in which the nomination is fixed for next week.

The Derbyites, apart from the means used, can claim the praise of pluck and perseverance, for they have thrown no chance away—retired from no place where deeperate energy promised the smallest hope. They placed, as it were, their political life upon a cast, and stood the hazard of the die. Acting on the principle of "who is not with us is against us," They placed, as it were, their political life upon a cast, and stood the hazard of the die. Acting on the principle of "who is not with us is against us," they drove Mr. Pusey from Berkshire; and, seeking nothing but a majority, they cared not whom they put in provided they could keep an adversary out. In the cheracter of the new parliament they took no concern, and opposed alike the parliament ary "bore" and the admitted ornaments of the legislature. They desired not the presence of statesmen in the House of Commons; they wanted only partisans—dull. unscrupulous, but safe voters. Genius, learning, wisdom, and wit clicited no sympathy; and, accordingly, the same vehement enmity was offered to Mr. Macaulay in Edinburg, Mr. Gladstone at Oxford, Mr. Cornwall Lewis in Herefordshire, Sir George Grey in Northumberland, and Mr. Osborne in Middlesex. Fortunately their success did not correspond with their intention, and failure has brought with it an adscititious damage. Mr. Gladstone has been made an enemy for life, and Mr. Osborne is endowed with new power. Their hostility has given additional potency to the satire, saresam, and repartee of the member for the metropolitan county; for his fearlessness, eloquence, humor, and verbal readiness, during the election, have elevated him immensely in the public estimation. He is now a member which the country will not spare from parliament. His specches make anothe atonement for the absence of nearly all lively qualities in the general oratory of the hustings. Sir George Grey's nomination speech, at Alnwick, was also remarkable for readiness and refined sarcasm.

The Middlesex contest completed what the Oxford election nearly accomplished. The most teaned of universities refused to endorse Lord Derby's No Pountwersities refused to endorse Lord Derby's No Pothey drove Mr. Passy from Berkshire; and, seeking nothing but amjority, they cared not whom they put in provided they could keep an adversary out. In the character of the new parliament they took no concern, and opposed alike the parliamentary "bore" and the admitted ornaments of the legislature. They desired not the presence of statesmen in the House of Commons; they wanded they could be succeed to the presence of statesmen in the House of Commons; they wanded to the presence of statesmen in the House of Commons; they wanded to the presence of statesmen in the House of Commons; they wanded to the presence of statesmen in the House of Commons; they wanded to the presence of statesmen in the House of Commons; they wanded to the presence of statesmen in the House of Commons; they wanded to the presence of statesmen in the House, and the House of the Mr. Macaulay in Ediaburg, Mr. Gladstone at Oxford, Mr. Cornwall Lewis in Herekordshire, Sir George Grey in Northumberland, and Mr. Osborne in Middlesax. Fortunately their success did not correspond with their intention, and failure has brought with it an adscritificus damage. Mr. Gladstone has been made an enemy for life, and Mr. Osborne is endowed with new power. Their hostility has given additional potency to the satire, squesam, and reparted of the member for the metropolitan county; for his featlesmess, eloquence, humor, and verbal readiness, during the election, have elevated him immensely which the country will not spare from parliament, for the present of the property all lively qualities in the general or an entire property. The most learned of an eventy all lively qualities in the general or the present of the Union are far less available for distance will intervence.

The Middlesax contest completed what the Oxford the husbans of nearly all lively qualities in the general or the present for the presen

the sister kingdom, and that, for once, popular in-timidation has over powered the intimidation of a territorial aristocracy. Had Lord Darby avoided the "No-Popery dedge," it is obvious in Ireland he would have had a majority. It is quive useless to condemn the Roman Catholies, for they are in posi-tion—they are the people. Thousands are alive to witness the contrast between what they were thirty years ago and what they are now. Ireland has, more than any nation in Europe, undergone a revo-lution.

Several disgraceful election riots have taken place

years ago and what they are now. Ireland has, more than any nation in Europe, undergene a revolution.

Several disgraceful election riots have taken place in Ireland; but there is eften something healthy in riots. In national rascality there is no redeeming point, and the Meath election is a thing of atrecious baseness. Historical idols ennoble a country, and one of the noblest of Irish idols was Henry Grattan. He was not faultless, he was not all wisdom, but he was one of Good Almighty's men—one of earth's great spirits—one of the few who dignify the six centuries of Ireland's degradation. Reverence for his memory is a national obligation, disrespect to his manes revolts our sense of right, outrages our veneration for the departed great. Yet Ireland, in Meathshire, is now insulting the memory of the hero of 1782. Henry Grattan, the son of the Henry Grattan, is not a pattern representative, lacks his father's mental endowments, and is not the most discreet and wise of M P's; but, as things go, an average public servant, and is the son of the Henry Grattan whe exalted the Irish parliament into patriotism, and reconciled the British Parliament to Irish eloquence. His son is a candidate for the county of Meath, and he is opposed by the Catholic clergy, because, five years ago, he voted for a bill intended to stop midnight assassination; and because he is opposed by a renegade Quaker, a convert to Catholicism, who revives, in a journal he conducts, the obsolete fanaticism of the sixteenth century, rendering, as far as he can, the religion he has adopted edions to all the advocates of Christian benevolence and poilited progress.

It is pleasant to turn from such villanous ingraticable of the West Pidina of Varkehuse, which east.

be can, the religion he has adopted odious to all the advocates of Christian benevolence and political progrees.

It is pleasant to turn from such villanous ingratitude to the West Riding of Yorkshire, which elected, on Saturous last, the marked man of this age, Richard Cobden. His speech, on the occasion, was hardly worthy of himself; but, as in all his speeches, there was much suggestive matter. He is for combining in a generous whole the anti-ministerial party, and he asks for the cabinet a fair trial, in the assurance that the result will be their discomiture. On the previous day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was telling the electors of Buckinghamshire that ministers had no notion of attempting the reversal of free trade, but that they had a plan for resonciling all parties through an adjustment of taxation. As he did not disclose his secret, no one can tell what the plan is. The protectionists regard it as an "artful dodge," and the liberals look upon it as a mere rhetorical artifice, having reference to the paradise of desperate characters—the chapter of accidents. "One word," said Sir George Grey, on Monday last, "to the tenant-farmers, in reference to this proposed re-adjustment of taxation. Let me warn them not to be led away with a cry of that nature. Let them take care that the matter be not too narrowly looked into; that the exemptions which already exist in favor of agriculture be not assailed; for without reference to the income tax, which presses alike upon all, it may turn out that the vanuted re-adjustment may be more likely to leave you more heavily burdened than at present. But this adjustment of taxation is only another leaf taken out of the book of their opponents. Sir Roto leave you more heavily burdened thannet present. But this adjustment of taxation is only another leaf taken out of the book of their opponents. Sir Robert Peel advocated the same, and it is from that that the free trade policy has been established." A pretty general opinion prevails that Mr. D'Israeli has taken another leaf out of Sir Robert Peel's book, and that in the adoption of popular measures he will astonish the liberals as the author of the read of the case. measures he will astonish the liberals as the author of the repeal of the corn laws astonished the whigs. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton goes further, and reads in Lord Derby's antecedents an assurance of future progress on the democratic road. "And now," he said, "in the very name of reform and progress, I ask you to look fairly at the present administration, which appeals to your sense of justice for a fair trial. Who and what is this Lord Derby, that he is to be demounced as a foc to the people! When I first entered Parliament, I remember a man who rose, night after night, in defence of the Parliamentary Reform bill—who fought it through all the details, and to whose caurage and energies, more perhaps than any living man, it is ewing that you have "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," which was the most popular measure of our generation. That man was then Mr. Stanley; he is now your Prime Minister. Again, a little later, I remember a man who rose to introduce into the now your Prime Minister. Again, a little later, I remember a man who rose to introduce into the House of Commons a measure for the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions. And if you can now beast that not a slave may be found in your colonies, some praise and honor should be given to that man who is now the Prime Minister of Eagland. And why should you suppose that now, when he is at the head of affairs, he can be that almost impressible reheamonor, in reditive—that, as a he is at the head of affairs, he can be that aimost impossible phenomenon in politics—that, as a Prime Minister, he would do less for reform and progress than had been done by Lord J. Russell?"

The French President has been taxing for appliance all his partisans and officials between Paris and Strasbourg, and the idle desire for show has subsidised into a seeming popularity. The opening of the railway, however, was an event which originated in and refer to scale all desarrament at each trail date. railway, however, was an event which originated in and refers to social advancement at enable with despotism; and the Bishop of Strasburg, in blessing the railway and the locomotives, uttered words of christian phhosophy and deep political meaning. "Let us not suppose, "said the prelate, "that Providence remains indifferent to that prodigious development of modern industry—to those astenishing discoveries which genius the most vast and the boldest never would have dared to foresee lifty years ago. Let us not suppose that the wise and bountiful Creator will not cause that andour for material interests which agitates the world in our day to serve the cause of truth. If distance be annihilated by industry—if the barriers that time and space oppose to its creations be broken, it also opens a way

and the Roman roads the rapid progress of christianity; and we can excuse the solecism when he ascribes the same merit to the presence of Alexander the Great on the Euphrates.

This fortunate country presents a happy contrast. Our beloved Queen takes her summer excursion on an element which Britain rules; and, although there is no absence of fitting power and distribed an element which Britain rules; and, although there is no absence of fitting pomp and dignified ceremonial, there is no significant announcement that, being well received, her Majesty trusted her person to the people. Where despotism governs, royalty moves within a circle of bayenets; where constitutional liberty prevails, the soldiers retire and the subjects approach. Respect and love for the sovereign is here a thing of course in appearance; in reality, a hearty, living sentiment, which identifies the good and gracious lady enjoying the coast scenery of her kingdom with he glory and happiness of the State. The sovereign and the people are without jealousy, suspicion, or fears.

We learn by the news from India the death of the Burmese sovereign, and it is probable that his decease may lead to a speedy termination of the war.

oy industry—If the barriers that time and space op-pose to its creations be broken, it also opens a way more rapid and more large to the divine precepts of the gospel: it causes frontiers to disappear; it des-troys the limits that separate nations, in order to make of them but one and the same family, united in charity and in the practice of christian virtues." The good bishop traced to the increase of knowledge and the Borner code the rapid ways of christian.

The Japanese Expedition and American Foreign Diplomacy.

[From the London Globe, July 23]

The American newspapers, which are garrulous enough, and sufficiently communicative on public as well as private matters, have of late been remarkably tacitum on the subject of the great Yankee armada fitting out in the various dockyards of the Union, and destined to go forth against the Islands of Japan. Some months ago the New York Herald intimated that the Commodors found considerable difficulty in obtaining a supply of sailors adequate to the requirements of a large squadron; and when the superior attraction of the diggings for adventurous spirits is borne in mind, that could scarce have been otherwise. There is a natural unwillingness on the part of our transatlantic kinsfolk to disclose the fail are of so ambiticus a project; and it is from Amsterdam that the first intelligence of its being definitively abandoned accordingly comes.

The Handelshild, of the 18th announcing the

The Emigration to Australia

The tide of emigration has not as yet experienced an ebb; it continues to flow in one continuous flood towards the shores of New South Wales. Although the magnitude of the movement might lead to the supposition that the thousands leaving their native country, for one so far distant and to them unknown, are possessed by an indescribable mania, the information received from time to sime, from persons of character and respectability who have been resident in Australia many years, convince the most cautious that the emigrants are actuated by the most rational views of improving their condition, rather than impelled by a wild spirit of adventure impossible of realization. One singular feature in the Australian emigration is that it has not checked in any appreciable degree the emigration to America; it is true numbers leaving this country for America at the present time are not so great as they were a few weeks since; but this is incidental to the season, there being a periodical check in American emigration during the harvest in England; and it is expected that at its close the transathantic exodus will be renewed with its former activity. During the past week, three vessels have left the government depot with emigrants who have gone out assisted by the Emigration Commissioners. They are: the Flora, 302 adults; the John Davies, 400 adults; and the Chance, 600 adults. These are not the full number of human beings, as the aggregate of children is reduced by a scale to a diminished number, and reckoned as adults. Four government vessels which have sailed during the week are the Progress, the Othilia, Covenanter, Cambridge, and, we believe, some others, each averaging about 300 passengers. The City of Lincoln went into the river yesterday.

The ship Georgiana sailed from Greenock, on Tuesday evening, for Australia, with 300 emigrants from the Isle of Skye. The emigrants all talk Gaelic, and very few of them understand English.

The following is an extract from the letter of a young man who emigrated to Melbourne from G

here is want of houses, more especially to those who have families."

A butcher, named Hugh Macgreger, emigrated about fourteen years ago, from Inverness to Australia. Following his business for a few years, by which he accumulated some little maney, he purchased a piece of land. This land being in close proximity to the gold regions, it occurred to him to make an attempt, like others, in quest of the valuable metal. His success was beyond his expectations, and it turned out that it was among the most valuable properties in the district. The news having spread like wildfire through the country, it may be imagined Macgregor received many offers for permission to dig, but refused all. At length a company came forward who offered him the enormous sum of £20,000, which was accepted, and Huistean Beag retired from a life of activity to enjoy the fruits of his hurriedly-acquired fortune. The news of Hugh's success having been lately received in Beag retired from a life of activity to enjoy the fruits of his hurriedly-acquired fortune. The news of Hugh's success having been lately received in Inverness, and in his native district, gave such a stimulus to all those who could muster the "tin" to proceed to Australia, that last week about 120 persons left that town, many of whom were the rela-tions and acquaintance of Hugh Macgregor, alias Huistean Beag.

Intended Marriage of Louis Napoleon.

The Niagara's news revive the rumors of an intended marriage between Louis Napoleon and a Princess of Baden. His recent visit to the Grand Duchy, and his reception there, gives color to the report. The lady is the Princess of Wasa, and an alliance with her would be a mingling of the blood of Napoleon with that of the famous Charles XII. of Sweden.

We have somewhere seen the following account of the family :- On the 25th of November, 1792, Gustavus the On the 29th of November, 1792, Gustavus the Third, King of Sweden, was murdered at a ball, by an officer named Ankerstrom, from which event followed many important circumstances, among others, the most magnificent speciacle ever exhibited in the Paris theatres, which many persons here have no doubt seen and admired, under the title of "Gustave and the grade —Gustavus, or the Masked Ball" The murdered king was succeeded by his son Gustavus Adolphus, the Fourth, then fourteen years old, who joined the famous coalition against France, and was in consequence forced in 1809, to abdicate his throne, which was, in 1914, adjudged by the voice of the people, to the French Marshal Bernadotte. The abdicated King had married a Princess of Baden, by whom he had a son and a daughter. After his abdication he separated from his wife, and spent the remainder of his days in poverty and obscurity, in one or another small town in Germany, under the name of Coionel Gustafson. He died in 1827, when his sen, then an officer in the Austrian army, assumed the title of Prince of Vasa, or Wase, as it is more commonly written; his daughter married her cousin the Duke of Baden, and is now Duchess of Baden.

The Prince of Wasa married, in 1830, the daughter

Baden.

The Prince of Wasa married, in 1830, the daughter

Cousin the Duke of Baden, and is now Duchess of Baden.

The Prince of Wasa married, in 1830, the daughter of another Duke of Baden, whose wife was a Mademoisele Beauharnais, niece to Josephine, the Emperor Napoleon's first wife; and by this marriage the Prince of Wasa had one daughter, the Princess Caroline Frederica Francisca Stephania Amalia Cecilia, born the 5th of August, 1833, the lady to whom the President of France is reported to have tendered his hand.

This lady, in consequence, has in her veins the blood of the old kings of Sweden, Gustavus Vasa, Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII., &c., mingled with that of the dukes of Baden, (none of whom have made any figure in history.) and with that of the Beauharnois, of which the French President is himself a scion, being the son of Hortense Beauharnais, the daughter of the Empress Josephine.

This Beauharnais family has been more fortunate than any other of modern times, except that of Bonaparte. Of the two children of the Empress Josephine, the daughter, Hortense, married Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland; and the history of her descendants is now beginning—where it will end, who can say? Her son, Eugene, became King of Italy, and married a daughter of the King of Bavaria, by whom he left two sons and two daughters. The eldest son married Donna Maria, the present Queen of Portugal, but unfortunately died a month afterward. The other son, the Prince of Leuchtenberg, married a daughter of the Empreror Nicholas, of Russia, who is determined to make him a King as soon as a kingdom can be carved for him. Of the two daughters of Eugene Beauharnais, the eldest is the Queen of Sweden; the other is the exempress of Brazil, widow of the once famous Don Pedro. She, though no longer an Empress, yet lives very comfortably at Lisbon with her daughter, now twenty-one years old, who will probably, some day or other. likewise marry a King.

So much for some of the characters in the great drama to be performed in Europe, of which the first act is now in progress.

act is now in progress.

drama to be performed in Europe, of which the first act is now in progress.

Opening of the Strasbourg Railroad—The French President's Tour.

On this Journey of the President, the London News comments as follows:—"The opening of the line of railway from Paris to Strasbourg is an event which Englishmen cannot fail to be interested in. For whilst it will strengthen, in case of attack, the military defences of France as against the power of Germany, Austria and Russia, so it will give to France, in case of an aggressive war, a line by which it can suddenly cross the Rhine, and pour its legions into Germany, and whence it can coerce Switzerland. At each of the termini of this new railway there is always assembled a great military force, which this line will render disposable, and on the route there are—at Nancy, Metz. Bar le-Due, and other places—very considerable bodies of troops which it will, in the event of any emergency, external and internal, release from merely local duties, and make easily available for general purposes. This line of railroad adds, therefore, very considerably to the military power of France, a consideration interesting to all Europe, especially at a period when the reminiscences, if not the policy, of the Empire, which disregarded alike the Rhine and the Pyrones, are so strongly and so strangely in the ascendant. Though the Strasbourg line does not, with the exception of Nancy, run through any very large towns, it will open up a fine agricultural country, rich in the neighborhood of Epernsy with the finest of French wines, and fertile between Bar-le-Duc and Nancy in cornal productions. Looked at from a nearer roll of view, one terminus of the line to Strasbour, which thence runs on to Basle, may be said to be in London; for by its completion, summer travelless can, by driving to the London Bridge French wines, and fertile between Bar-le-Duc and Nancy in cereal productions. Looked at from a nearer to let of view, one terminus of the line to Strasbutz, which thence runs on to Basle, may be said to be in London; for by its completion, summer travelless can, by driving to the London Bridge

station, now find their way almost direct, and without stoppages, to the frontiers of Switzerland or the baths of Baden. The Presidential progress from Paris to Strasbourg seems to have been glittering and dull. It was, of course, accompanied by all those pompous attentious of prefects and mayors to central authority, which alike distinguish royalty, and republicanism, and despotism in France, and which have made the modern functionaries of that country as pompous and ridiculous as those of the old rigime. Compared with a progress of Queen Victoria, it wants that spontaneity, that hearty curiosity, and warm regard, which everywhere follow (sometimes inconveniently and oppressively) our constitutional sovereign, who ever has "troops of friends" in her subjects. Everywhere in France it is the local representatives of the State receiving and complimenting, and fêting, the chief of the State; bringing in the peasantry by beat of drum; reusing the bourgeoise to enthusiasm by proclamations; telegraphing to Paris announcements of fulseme and stereotyped adulation. In vain do we seek for evidence of independent municipalities moving; of great land proprietors waiting in their provinces on the progress of semi-royalty; of the country districts, headed by their yeomanry, making a holiday of a visit to the next station, there to catch a momentary glimpse of the passing train; or of great towns spontaneously rising, like Manthester, to testify to the mildness of the rule of the chief they welcome. None of these bursts of triumph follow Louis Napoleon. In their place military displays, functionary laudations, theatrical addresses, got up by government dependents, and formal feter, and balls, and reviews, (in which national life and expression there is not) mark, if they de not distingnish, his route and his visit to Strasbourg, where the representatives of the other Louis Napoleons of Germany appropriately bude him welcome. A great ruler might, however, learn the true interests of France, true interests of France, and its w exists very much at the cost of the rest of France, by an enormous state expenditure on its great garrison, on its cannon casting foundries, on its tobaccomanufactory, and on its university; and by being the resting point of a great passage into Gormany and Switzerland. Amalgamation with France has deprived Strasbourg of the trade on which it flourished, by shutting its gates to Germany. President Bonaparte crossed the Rhine to review a handful of Baoish troops at Kehl. He would have done better had he crossed the river to have inquired the prices of bread and of beef. For, returning with that information, he could then have understood why Strasbourg does not prosper. Between Kehl that information, he could then have understood why Strasbourg does not prosper. Between Kehl and Strasbourg the river only flows; yet on the Badish side provisions are full 50 per cent cheaper than on the French side of the Rhine. In a weaker French ruler no doubt a gallop to Kehl produced ambitious thoughts of how Baden might be annexed and the fortress of Hastadt occupied. Baden is an artificial State, knocked together on an emergency out of the old Palatinate, the hereditary possessions of the house of Bayaria, and out of the petty principality of its once gallant, but brutal Margraves; having, therefore, little principle or bond of cohesion in its parts, presided over by a family which has lost all popular sympathy and respect, and inhabited in parts by a people thorough demoralized. The first breeze in Europe will seriously shake this Grand Duchy. This event may perplex diplomacy and statemongers; but it can perplex diplomacy and statemongers; but it can hardly fail to be advantageous to the Badish people, oppressed as they now are by heavy taxation."

Death of Marshal Excelmans.

Death of Marshal Excelmans.

On Wednesday evening, the 21st ult., Field Marshal Excelmans was thrown from his horse, on the road from Sevres, and was killed.

Marshal Excelmans, a French soldier of the empire, and of the coupt detat of December 2, entered the army under Napoleon. A brilliant career as a cavalry officer advanced him to be grand ecuyer to Murat, King of Naples, and he was made by Napoleon general of division, a count of the empire, and grand officer dela Legion d'Honneur. While Murat, his master and benefactor, was on his way to his principality, Excelmans managed to make his submission agreeable to the Bourbons, and event to be received by the King as chevalier of the order of St. Louis. Unfortunately for him, a secret correspondence with Murat being intercepted, he was reized and accased in January, 1815, by the military law officers of the King, of whom he had been an adulator, as a traitor and a spy, &c. He got through the ordeal, and threw himself at the feat of the king, to whom he again swore an attachment and a devotion inviolable and eternal. Two months had not passed when he joined the half-pay officers at St. Denis, and acconstanted them to the emperor on his return from Elba. To him he swore the same inviolable fidelity. He took, soon after, the command of a corps of cavalry, and witnessed the catastrophe of Waterioo. Louis XVIII received, very soon, the general's renewed assurance of submission and devotedness; but this time he was exiled. He remained, after his return to France, unemployed, till 1826, when he was again called to active service, under the special protection of the Duchess d'Angouleme. No sooner had victory declared for the men of the barricades, than he offered his sword to the new king, and was not only well received, but honorably rewarded.

In 1848 he did nothing to prevent the overthrow of his friends, the Orleanists; but he soon favored the reaction, and supported the majority in the chamber. On its destruction he attached himself,

the reaction, and supported the majority in the chamber. On its destruction he attached himself, at once, to Louis Napoleon.

Bank of England.

£35,659,110

329,568 Total, £55,892,461 Total : £36,892,461

Messrs. Barings Circular.

Mesars. Barings Circular.

Loxoss, Friday, July 23—5 o'clock, P. M.

We have little change to notice in the Colonial and Foreign produce markets this week, business continuing to be interfered with by the elections, which are, however, now drawing to a close. Prices of most articles have had a downward tendency, and wheat and flour are both 6d. a ls lower; but cotton, with a more setive demand yesterday, is firmer. Money remains extremely abundant. Bar silver 5s. ¾d.; new dollars 4s. 10¾d.

American Stocks in more request. We add the leading quotations: United States 5's bonds 97 a 98; ditto 6's bonds 108 a 109; Inscriptions 106¾ a 107½. New York State 5's 97 a 98; ditto City 5's 94 a 95. Pennsylvania 57 a 88, ex dividend. Virginia 6's bonds 99 a 100. Kentucky 6's 96 a 100. Tennessee 6's 98 a 99. Boston City 5's 94 a 95. Massachusetts Sterling 100 a 109¼. Marylind Sterling 96¼ a 97½. Canada 6's 115.

At our corn market we have had three very flat days this week, and we may quote a general reduction of about 1s. on wheat, and 6d. s.ls. per barrel on flour. Inst week's average of English wheat was 41s., and the quantity returned 59,653 quarters. The appearance of the crops is most promising; the weather all that can be desired. and in the early districts wheat harvest will be commenced next week. We quote United States flour 18s. a 20s. Prices of most kinds of spring corn are rather cheaper. Nothing passing in Indian Corn.

Cornos—With rather more enquiry yesterday, the sales of the week have been 3.309 bates East India at steady prices. At Liverpool the demand was very moderate till yesterday, when 12,000 a 18.000 bales were sold at rather stiffer prices; they quote mid. Orleans 5¼d.

Cochincal has been in more request, and 500 bags at auction have principally found buyers at an advance of 1d. Mexican silver 3s. 10d a 3s. 11d, black 4s. 2d. a 4s. 4d.; Teneriffe 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d.

Teneriffe 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d.

Cocon remains neglected—50 bags mid. Trinidad have been sold at 52s. 6d. a 33s., while 350 bags forends,

been sold to-day, alloat, at 85s. 6d., for a common kind of good first.

Drucs, &c.—We notice sales of 38 cases Madras boes way at £7 5s for yellow, with bleeched at £8. 6s; 150 cases lacdye, B. Mirzapore at 1s 11d. J. C. 1s 4d. J. B H. Is 3d., and ordinary Native marks from 1½a5½d; 112 cases Shellac 41s da 42s 6d; 11 cases Amini £7 10s a £1010s; 140 cases Culbanum at 31s a 51s; 250 cases Arabic 22s a 53s; and 40 cases Malabar Cardamons at 2s 6d a £7d. Turkey Opium doll at 13s; Gambier 17s 6d; Cutch 25s; Quicksliver 3s. Hgsr.—Et. Fetersburg clean firm at £30, 10s; Manilla £41 a £45; Jute dull, with sales of 400 bales from £8 2s 16d a £11 17s 6d for common to good fair.

Inno.—The sales are proceeding with rather a better spirit; but, except for the finer kinds of shipping Bengal, which is slightly dearer, there is no improvement in prices. 14,64s chests have now passed auction of which 5 842 chests have been sold, and 4,800 chests now remain for sale.

for sale, The Iron trade is firm at £5 2s 6d a £5 5s, for com-

The Iron trade is firm at 2.5 25 of a construction of the Iron trade is for rails, free on board in Wales. Scotch pig has again been in active speculative demand, and mixed numbers quoted 45s. 6d., cash, on the Clyde. Quotations of Swedes and Russian unaltered, with little doing.

Trony.—At the public sales on Wednesday there was an

quiet at 33a. for foreign refined, and 31s. 6d for brows, some of the latter has been seld for delivery up to end of the year at 52s. Linesed scarce at 23s. on the spot; 37s. 6d. has been paid for the end of the year.

Rick is very quiet, and of 4,730 bags in sale to day, a small part only found buyers, from 2s. a 10s. 6d. for Bengal brat only found buyers, from 2s. a 10s. 6d. for Bengal brat only found buyers, from 2s. a 10s. 6d. for Bengal brat only found buyers, from 2s. a 10s. 6d. for Bengal brat only found buyers, from 2s. a 10s. 6d. for Bengal brat only found buyers, from 2s. a 10s. 6d. for Bengal brat only found buyers, from 2s. a 10s. 6d. for Bengal bought in from 2s. a 29s. for 14 to 1½ lbs. refraction.

Species — About 400 tons on the spot and for arrival were bought by speculators early in the week, at £16, since which melting has been done.

Species — We notice sales of 120 bags pimento at 5½d. a 63c.

Species — The sales of the week have been confined to 2.760 hhds. West India and about 15.000 bags Mauritius, Bengal &c., at prices generally rather in buyers favor. 150 hhds. 100 barrels 8t. Cloix have brought 35s. a 43s., and 287 hhds. 160 barrels Potro Rico partly sold from 37s. a 43s for middling to fine yellow. Six cargoes have been sold aftont, viz:—2520 bags mixed Pernams at 16s. 6d. and 21s.; 5400 bags brown Pernams at 16s. 6d. 4200 bags white Pernams at 22s. 6d., for the Mediterraneau; 937 boxes yellow Mavana (No. 12) at 23s. 9d. for Norway; 1.360 boxes common white at 23s. for 8t. Petersburg, and 3.462 boxes yellow (No. 12) at 23s. 9d. for no an outport. In the continental ports there is a general want of activity, and prices are barely supported. At 8t. Petersburg y. Con the spot; for delivery the last three mouths, there were buyers to day of when 3.24 a ro. 26½, holders became firmer and asked ro. 27.

Tallow—The prevailing hot weather checks demand, and the market is dull at 37s. 9d. to 37s. 6d. for 8t. Petersburg y. On the spot; for deliv

generally asked.

WHALERONE.—At a public sale to day 3 tons Southern brought £235 a £241. A small lot of Polar bought in at £264.

Lava surcon. Correw Manare. Friday. July 23.—The receipts of cottom at the shipping ports of the United States are ago so large as to justify the estimates of three millions which have so considerally been found. As all the control of the control

LATER FROM SASTA FR.—We have dates from Senia e to June 26. From the Gazette, of that date, we take

LATER FROM SASTA FE.—We have dates from Santa Fe to June 26. From the Gazette, of that date, we take the following items:—

Major Blake and Major Thompson left this place, this week, with their companies, for the new military post, (Sangre de Cristo,) north of Taos, in the Utah country. At Taos, they will be joined by Major Gordon, with his company, heretofore stationed at the latter place. This is an important post, not only to the loterests of our citizens, but to those of the Utahs themselves, who have heretofore suffered considerably from the incursions of Kiawas. Chians, Arrapahoes, and even the Sloux.

A sheeking murder was committed on the 29th of May, near Algodones, by one Jean Lateur, upon the person of Jean Baptiste Lacome. Both were Frenchmen, and both, we believe, from Taos.

The Mexican duties upon goods transported from the United States via El Paso, by cilizens of the United States, now amount to a positive prohibition. We are informed by a gentleman who left El Paso with the last mail, that the duty amounts to about sixty five per cent. Upon calicoes, and the like, the duty is nine cents upon the ware.

We have been pleased to see in a recent trip to the Rio Abele, and also during the next week to the blo Arriba.

mail, that the duty amounts to about sixty five per cent. Upon calicoss, and the like, the duty is nine cents upon the rera.

We have been pleased to see in a recent trip to the Rio Abesjo, and also during the past week to the Rio Arriba, that the crops are in a most promising condition. We have never seen anything equal to the present prospect since we came to the territory.

The Gila and Mescaloro Apaches, for some time past our most troublesone Indians, have expressed a desire to make a treaty of peace.

Attempt to Fire a Church.—An attempt was made on Tuesday night to set fire to the Rev. Mr. Eddridge's church, in New Bedford. The fire was set in the basement, while a meeting of the opponents of the Maine Liquor law was being held above, to consult, according to their announcement, upon the public good. Strong suspicions were entertained at the time that some of the supporters of the new law were cognizant of the incendiary attempt, yet the fact that the temperance men were in the majority at the meeting, and passed resolutions endorsing the law, would seem to disprove the charge. The fire was dispovered in time to provent any serious damage.

Delegates to the National Free Soil Conven

Delegates to the National Free Sell Convention.

(From the Lowell (Mass.) American, Ang. 4.]

We publish to day as large a list of names of delegates as we have been able to procure, in season to insert in this day's issue. It will be seen that the list presents the names of delegates from every free State, except New Jersey, Illinois and California, and from the slave States of Kentucky and Marylsoud A large delegation has been chosen in Illinois, but we have not been able to procure their names; and the delegations from New York, Penmsylvania, Ohio and Iowa are not yet full. Pennsylvania holds a State convention at Pittsburg, next Tuesday, to fill Mi wacancies which may than appear in the delegation from that State. In New York, conventions are being held the present week in several of the districts. In Ohio, Lake County has chosen one hundred delegates, and in others Conventions have been called for that purpose. All the free States, with the exception, perhaps, of California, together with several of the slave States, will be represented at the Pittsburg Convention.

This convention will assemble on Wednesday next, and, from all that we can gather, it promises to be one of the largest assemblages of the freemen of the country ever convened for such a purpose. Its proceedings will be read with intense interest by all classes of politicians.

Seth May.

Ouro Thomas.*

Convention of the State May.

Ouro Thomas.*

Convention of the State Seth May.

Ouro Thomas.*

Convention of the State Seth May.

Our Thomas.*

Convention of the State Seth May.

Ouro Thomas.*

Convention of the State Seth May.

Our Thomas.*

Oaro Thomas. Seth May, Jabes C. Woodman, Allegany Co.
ORIO Thomas.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1—Neville B. Craig,
George W. Jackson,
John N. Wills,
2—Charles Avery,
Reese C. Fleeson,
George B. Riddle.
Bearer Co.
A. B. Bradford,
Joseph Brittain,
William Scott,
John McCume,
A. T. Shallenberger,
John Ray,
James Wilson,
James W. Calhoun,
Joseph McConnell,
Elihu T. Pugh,
James Scott. Drummond Farnsworth, Benjamin D. Peck, Nathaniel Peass, Theophilus Cushing, Oren B. Cheney.
Abraham Gupatrick,
Austin Willey,
John Q. Day,

1—Henry Lewis,
Thomas Heaton,
Albert Lewis,
Flushing Co
William Palmer,
Nicholas Capen,
Thomas Denblin,
J Bailey,
Dr. Steele,
Levi Kirk,
Isaac Hollowsy,
Kersey Kirk,
J. S. Balley,
George Co. Knex Co.
W. Cochran,
J. J. Stone,
J. W. Vance,
Nicholas Spindler,
Levi McGinnis,
William Bonar,
Cyrus Gates Cyrus Gates,
Lawrence Foote,
Jefferson Co.
Thomas George,
Harrison Co.
Judge Lee.
Columbiana Co.
J. Heaten.

J. Heaten. J. Heaton.

Ashtabula Co.
Joshua R. Giddings, J. A Giddings. B. W. Richmond, Henry Fassett, Samuel Plumb, Henry Krum, Luke Bissell, W. C. Howells, E. B. Woodbury, J. C. A. Bushnell, and 90 others 1-Andrew L. Bobinson, John McLean, John McLean, John Gregory, Horatio Needham, Oscar L. Shafter, 1.—Daniel Roberts, Jr., Harvey Stewart, 2-Isaac McKinley, Jacob Scott, N. Guindon, Daniel P. Thompson, 2—Jeptha D. Bradley, Hamlin Whitmore, M. M. Davis, Sumner A. Webber,

2—Isaac McKinley, Isaac S. Brammell, 3—Stephen C. Stevens J. C. Tibbets, William Lewis, Abram Walton, James Brown. P. Wiley, John Brazelton, Thursten Woods, William Craig, Samuel Atkinson, Lyman Hoyt, Samuel Tibbets, Jr. 4—James P. Millike 2-William H. French, William Blake, 4—James P. Milliker James H. Cravens, Stephen S. Harding, 5—George W. Juliar Rawron Valle, Samuel Johnson, Jenathan Unthank, A. Hiatt. Isaac Kinley. Matthew R. Hull, James Ethets. Richard M Haworth Ira Swain. 6—Gvid Butler, Elizur Demming, 7—Alfred Hadley,

8—John B Seaman 10—U. F. Wiggins,
— Burris,
L. M. Ninde,
11—John W. Wright,
M. C. White,
D. W. Jones,
Levi R. Bowman,
James Marquis,
Joseph Morrow,
Jabez Neal,
J. L. Plaff.

MICHIGAN.
Chester Gurney,
A. A. Copeland,
Horace Hallock,
F. Denison,
Lewis J. Thompson,
Wisconsin.

Lewis J. Thompson wisconsin.
Charles Clement, Sherman M. Booth, James H. Paine, William H. Pettit, William T. Richmon Edwin Palmer, Theodore Newell, J. C. Mitls.
C. C. Sheles, C. Latham Sheles, S. S. Barlow, John Erickson, E. D. Baker, C. J. Allen

3-Daniel Saunders, Robert B. Caverly, Samuel Brainerd

. M .Cooley.

—Calvin Martin,
andrew J. Aikens,

E W. Stewart,

2-Norman W. Isbell Walter Eoolh,
George Road.
Henry Hammond,
Jesee G. Baldwin,
Lewis Beers. Jr.,
1.— Francis Gillette,
Noah W. Stanley,
Joseph R. Hawley.
Skw York. Joseph R. Hawley.
NEW YORK.
2—A. G. Levy,
William West,
William J. Young.
Onendaga Co.
Charles A. Whenton,
Charles B. Sedgwick,
Limeus P. Noble.
General Co.
E. W. Fox,
A. Loomis.

Modison Co.
W. P. Moore,
J. H. Rawlings,
John Kinnard,
L. MeWilliams,
Irvine Stapp,
J. S. Golden,
T. Coyle,
N. Newly,
Whit Moody,
J. H. Marris,
Al Cornelison,
R. Clarke,
W. A. C-sfley,
Z. E. Bush,
Marylan William Gunnison, Elisha B. Cunningham, Edward F. Osborne, Erie Co. T. Parsons,
Henry Morrow.
Wineming Co.
C. O. Shepard,
A. Holly. B. F. Marston, J. E. Snodgrass, Lloyd N. Benson.

We have received dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th of Juiy, and from Vera Cruz to the 13th.

The 6th instant was fixed by the Supreme Government as the last day upon which offers would be received for the construction of the road across the 1sthmus of Tehnantepee, and the government asked three days more to decide upon the person whom they should defailedly agree. The Sigle says that the affair has been deferred to another occasion, no precise day having been fixed as yet. The Sigle slow says that although the propositions of Mr. Sioo have been withdrawn, those interested have offered the ministry that they were disposed, if it were possible, to make more favorable propositions than their previous ones.

Mr. Jamison, of the English house of Bates & Jamison, has proposed to the government to inform it how it is to augment the revenue from the marine custom houses at least a million of dollars, without altering the existing tabiff.

The Eco del Comercio, of Vera Cruz, says that a company has been formed in the capital to purchase two steamships, to make monthly trips between Vera Cruz and New York, calling at the ports of Tampleo, New Orleans, Hawans, and Cherleston.

Gov. Vega. of Sinaica, has arrived at Mazatlan, and imprisoned various persons for their participation in the late outbreak there, and among others the Spanish con-

Imprisoned various persons for their participation in the late outbreak there, and among others the Spanish consultant of the French consultant the French consultant the French consultant to the gevernment the employment of criminals in the construction of a road across the Isthmus.—N. O. Ficegune, 27th ult.

FIRE IN BOSTON,—THREE CHILDAEN BURNED—About II o'clock on Thorday night, says the Courier, a free was discovered in the upper part of the house, No. 29 Friend street, in a bed in the third story in which ware three children, belonging to Mr. Daniel Rogers. The fire cut off sil access to thesen, and before it could be extinguished, the children were so burned that there was not seture left by which they could be identified.